TWO NEW SPECIES OF ALLOTROPA (PLATYGASTERIDAE, SERPHOIDEA) PARASITIC ON THE COMSTOCK MEALYBUG.

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The two new parasites of the Comstock mealybug described in this paper are apparently of Japanese origin. The first was introduced into the United States by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and liberated in certain areas infested by the mealybug; but the other seems to have entered accidentally, the first specimens received for identification having been reared from samples of the Comstock mealybug collected in New Jersey.

Allotropa burrelli, n. sp.

In general appearance this species closely resembles the two described Nearctic species, *ashmeadi* Muesebeck and *utilis* Muesebeck, but it is immediately distinguished from both by the conformation of the antennae. The first funicular segment of the female is stout and barely half as long as the pedicel whereas in *ashmeadi* and *utilis* it is slender and about as long as the pedicel. In the male of *burrelli,* funicular segments 2–6 are unusually short and more or less truncate at the apices; in the other two species they are much lengthened and attenuated apically.

Female.—Length about 1 mm. Head viewed from in front subtriangular, narrowing strongly below the eyes; vertex closely, finely reticulate punctate; occiput carinately margined and irregularly, transversely sculptured; frons sculptured like vertex except immediately above insertion of antennae, where it is finely transversely lineolate; cheeks delicately, transversely aciculate; antenna as in Fig. 1, A.

Mesoscutum uniformly reticulate punctate, more coarsely so than vertex, and with short, appressed pubescence, shining; scutellum strongly convex, largely smooth and shining, shallowly punctate basally; propodeum with a high median longitudinal ridge, and with its median length barely one-fourth its apical width; outer margin of anterior wing distinctly ciliate.

Abdomen narrower than thorax; petiole conspicuous, coarsely, longitudinally striate; first segment of gaster much broader than long, even more coarsely, longitudinally striate than petiole; second tergite longitudinally striate medially at base.

Black; antenna yellowish brown, the club and scape somewhat darker; legs yellow, anterior coxa piceous, usually middle coxa, middle tibia except basally, and all femora more or less infuscated.

Male.—Essentially like the female except in the strikingly different antenna (Fig. 1, B), and in having the posterior tibia largely infuscated.

Type locality.—Batesville, Va.

Host.—Pseudococcus comstocki (Kuw.).

Type.—United States National Museum No. 56441.

Described from many specimens of both sexes reared by G. Haeussler at Batesville, Knowlesville, Covesville, Greenwood, Berryville, and Hollins, Va. Material of the same form reared from *Pseudococcus comstocki* at various localities in Japan has also been studied. This species is named for R. W. Burrell, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, whose biological work on mealybug parasites in Japan has contributed much to our knowledge of the genus *Allotropa.*

Allotropa convexifrons, n. sp.

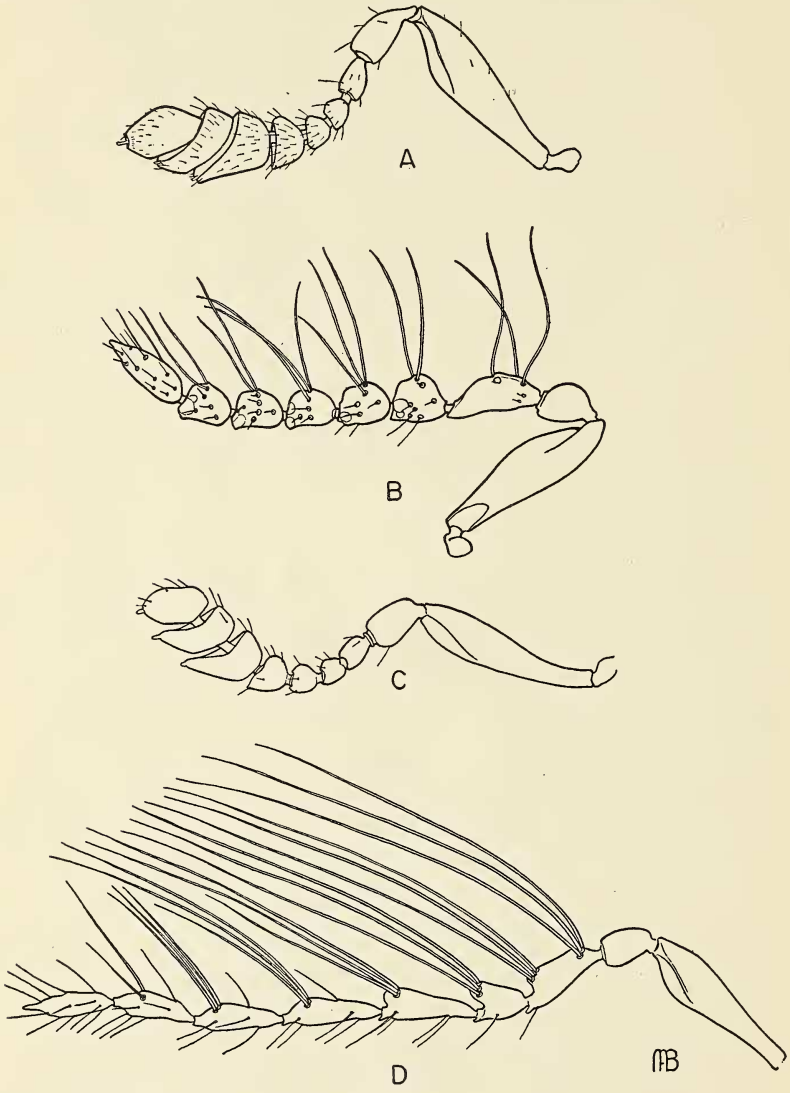
At once distinguished from *burrelli,* as well as from the two previously described Nearctic species, by its smooth, strongly convex frons, entirely yellow legs, and somewhat infumated anterior wings. Moreover, the male antenna is remarkably distinct in the form of the basal three funicular segments and the arrangement of the setae on the first.

Female.—Length about 1 mm. Head viewed from in front broadly oval; vertex weakly coriaceous and shining; occiput with minute, shallow, contiguous punctures, not carinately margined; frons conspicuously convex, smooth and shining; cheeks very weakly punctate; antenna as in Fig. 1, C.

Mesoscutum minutely, closely punctate, thickly covered with very short, appressed pubescence; scutellum flat, very faintly punctate, shining; propodeum with a prominent median longitudinal carina, and with its median length at least one-fourth its apical width; outer margin of anterior wing not ciliate.

Abdominal petiole short, largely concealed; first segment of gaster broader than long, foveolate across base, smooth on apical half; second tergite with two or three striae medially at base.

Yellowish brown to piceous; antenna yellow, club often more or less infuscated; legs entirely yellow; anterior wing slightly infumated on apical half or more, hyaline at base.



Explanation of Plate.

Fig. 1. Antenna of A, female of *Allotropa burrelli;* B, male of *A. burrelli;* C, female of *A. convexifrons;* D, male of *A. convexifrons.*

Male.—Apart from the striking differences in the antenna (Fig. 1, D), the distinct ciliation of the outer margin of the anterior wing, and the presence of a dusky spot in the middle of the wing, the male fits the description of the female.

Type locality.—North Bergen, N. J.

Host.—Pseudococcus comstocki (Kuw.).

Type.—United States National Museum No. 56442.

Described from 26 females and 11 males reared by George Rau in November, 1938. I have seen several specimens of the same species which were reared by R. W. Burrell from *Pseudococcus comstocki* at Yokohama, Japan.

A Newly Imported European Lavernid (Microlepidoptera)—On 28 May, 1942, Mr. W. P. Comstock collected at light in the yard of his house in Newark, N. J., a specimen of *Chrysoclysta lineella* (Clerck). This common and widespread Palaearctic species, the range of which extends from Ireland to Asia Minor, has not hitherto been recorded from North America. Very likely it is a recent importation.

Superficially *lineella* somewhat resembles our Eastern States *Psacaphora terminella engelella* Busck but is larger (10–13 mm. as compared with 7–9 mm.). It more closely resembles some Western States *Psacaphora* such as *edithella* Busck. Actually, however, its color and pattern are quite distinctive. The forewing is bright orange; the base is black; from this a fine, silvery-metallic costal streak runs to 1/3, and a shorter streak in the disc; the dorsum is narrowly, the termen and apical third of the costa more broadly bronzy-black; there are an antemedian silvery-metallic scale-tuft above the dorsum, another below the costa at about its middle and a third beyond the tornus; there is a slivery-metallic costal dash at about 3/4.

In Forbes' key (Mem. 68, Cornell U. Agr. Exp. Sta.) to the Lavernidae, this species would run out to the genus *Blastodacna;* but it may be distinguished from this genus by the presence of scale-tufts, the absence of vein M_2 of the forewing, and the bright and metallic coloring. The absence of M_2 distinguishes it from *Psca-phora.*

The larva is a miner in the bark of *Tilia.*—Alexander B. Klots, New York, N. Y.